

CAPT. GRASSHOF'S GEIER WIRELESS, SECRET AGENTS, USED FOR PLOT COMMUNICATIONS

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was made to get men from the Geier through to Germany and some were caught. In this attempt, with its plans to use false passports, Boy-Ed is involved, inasmuch as he admits the scheme to use forged credentials.

Here also appears the name of a German, von Knorr, said to be connected with the German consulate at San Francisco. Apparently at this time he was in San Francisco and was to be one of the agents in passing the Geier men across country after they had violated interment parole at Honolulu.

"UNDERGROUND" PLAN TO SLIP GERMAN AWAY

On October 28, 1914, in Grasshof's diary are mentioned the following two telegrams regarding this "underground" scheme. In the second message the words in parenthesis are filled in to make the meaning clear as it is established by the investigations of the naval intelligence office:

October 28, 1914: "I sent a telegram to Knorr that the sending home of officers and sailors is (possible) and that two officers, two men and those who are sick have been given instructions. The steamers which are out of commission are the Holsatia and the Locksun."

"Telegram from San Francisco: 'I have (concealed?) the sending home of the men, also secured (accommodations?) in New York. I recommended that shelter be given on board German vessels to all accredited persons.'"

Possibly the German captain was planning on making his own escape, for next day his diary contains the following:

October 29, 1914: "Telegram to Knorr, San Francisco, to be forwarded to Washington. 'Please notify me if return home is at all possible. No trouble here.'"

FAILURE OF SCHEME; S. F. CONSULATE BLAMED

Further developments in this scheme to slip interned Germans out of Honolulu are revealed in the following entries:

October 29, 1914: "Today shortly after the American steamer Enterprise left port I received a message from San Francisco saying 'Return of personnel not impossible provided they go in small numbers.' A good opportunity was thus missed to send back two officers and four men. The consulate at San Francisco slipped up."

October 30, 1914: "Telegram from Boy-Ed, New York, 'Turned out poorly Geier. Don't send home any men except those who can speak some other language. False passports necessary.' (Evidently this referred to failure to get Germans through to Germany)."

October 30, 1914: "In answer I sent the following telegram to Boy-Ed: 'Why did former attempt not turn out properly? Will avoid further failures. For your information here an alien certificate is necessary, Honolulu.'"

November 3, 1914: "Consulate, San Francisco, sends telegraphic information that officers and men were caught. Has requested their release. (These were supposedly men of Geier who attempted to reach Germany)."

FLOATING WIRELESS ON PACIFIC IS NEXT SCHEME HATCHED

A new scheme hatched in the German embassy at Washington, next comes to light through the faithful diary. It is that of securing a vessel which shall operate in the Pacific as a wireless station for the use of the Germans, possibly to get messages to and from the German interned and refugee vessels at various ports, and possibly to communicate direct with the great home station at Nauern, Germany.

Boy-Ed apparently desired to maintain this outfit primarily for "listening in" on transmission of messages. An attempt to transfer a wireless operator from Manila to Guam or Honolulu appears later in the entries. Honolulu figures in these entries as one of the points where the scheme was to be put into operation. Here are the entries:

November 2, 1914: "Boy-Ed requests that a schooner be fitted out for his radio master."

(Then an attempt to forward one (operator) to coast, which was unsuccessful.)

November 7, 1914: "Telegram to consul, San Francisco: 'Sending of wireless operators made impossible because Admiral Moore sent an officer, Captain London (naval station) to inform me that Geier must leave harbor tonight by twelve o'clock or intern.'"

"K 17" SECRET AGENT NOW APPEARS

About the same time as the entries above, the German secret agent, A. V. Kirchelsen, who figures so largely as "K 17," appears in the story. He is mentioned often in the diary and, in the opinion of the officials who have gone carefully into the references, reported to Grasshof or to Rodiek, probably both; to the German consul in San Francisco, and sometimes direct to the German embassy, Washington. He was at this time a quartermaster on the steamship China, plying between the Orient and San Francisco, touching at Honolulu en route. He used the wireless outfit frequently and appears to have occupied a position of some importance, but some question might be raised as to the accuracy of his reports. Kirchelsen represented the owners of the steamship Maverick while she was at Hilo—the Maverick being the vessel so prominently involved in the "India conspiracy case" now on trial in San Francisco.

HACKFELD & CO. SAY UNAWARE OF K 17'S OCCUPATION

F. W. Klebahn, secretary of Hackfeld & Company, has admitted, that Kirchelsen contracted for the supplies and paid for them, stating, however, that Hackfeld & Company or Rodiek

did not know of his (Kirchelsen's) occupation.

Kirchelsen appears in connection with the proposed furnishing of a military passport, which would necessarily have to be forged, to a Dr. Schwiek who had arrived in Honolulu from Manila and Trinassu. (The identity of this latter point is in doubt. Possibly it is Tsingtau.)

Here is the entry which ushers up on the stage the secret agent, K 17, USE OF FORGED PASSPORT REFERRED TO

November 17, 1914: "This afternoon the consul came on board with a Dr. Schwiek a passport. I will give him a military passport from July 25 to August 15. Knorr will give him transportation beyond."

"Later, Have decided not to give Schwiek a passport because Kirchelsen, the quartermaster of the China, warned me against him, saying suspicion had been directed on Schwiek on the China. Kirchelsen gave me and the captain of the Pommer a radio code for sending news. He (Schwiek) claims to be a U. S. agent for the suppression of white slavery and the opium traffic."

ABOUT MUNITIONS ON BOARD S. S. HOLSATIA

A little less than a month later the diary reveals an apparent plan to send weapons and ammunition from the cargo of the Holsatia to Japan. In this connection appears the name of "Capt. Deinhard," supposed to be Capt. Edmund Deinard or Dienat, master of the refugee steamer Holsatia. Dienat was one of those indicted for the Hindu conspiracy, the trial of which is now in progress at San Francisco. He was interned at Angel Island after his Honolulu activities. The entries below tell the story in chronological order:

December 21, 1914: "Captain Deinhard and Mr. Klebahn came on board and requested information as to whether some boxes of sporting rifles and ——— which were among the cargo of the Holsatia could be sent to Japan. I told him the articles were contraband and could not be sent."

April 4, 1915: "Telegram from the Embassy, Washington—'In case the weapons on the Holsatia have only been partly paid for, refuse to deliver them, as in this case the German authorities will arrange for their purchase. Let us drop them down by courses (i. e. a few at a time) with caution in the bay, and let them be covered with care.'"

RODIEK'S NAME USED IN HOLSATIA WEAPON CASE

April 10, 1915: "On the sixth of April the following telegram was sent to the Embassy, Washington: 'In reply to your inquiry, 51 shotguns, 36 stock, 36 barrels, 14 boxes of ammunition. Not known whether paid for or not. (Signed)'"

April 26, 1915: "Had a conversation with Messrs. Klebahn and Schroeder regarding weapons on the Holsatia. We decided to write to the embassy and call their attention to the danger of some one getting into difficulties if the American authorities found these things on board."

TWO GERMAN OFFICERS WITH FORGED PASSPORTS

Next there is a reference made to a Lieut. Telt or Peltz, and to a German naval officer, both of whom were using forged passports. Of this incident Capt. Grasshof says:

December 22, 1914: "The Mongolia came in from Shanghai in the evening, having on board Naval 1st Lieut. Telt (or P.). The first named was an aviator at Tsingtau and escaped the day before the surrender. He landed in the vicinity of Nanking, was interned there and that evening went to Shanghai by rail. The latter was an officer on the Jaguar attached to headquarters, Shanghai. They are both traveling as merchants under forged passports."

INTERVIEWED GEIER WAS USING WIRELESS CONSTANTLY

The Geier, although interned was using her wireless all the time, the diary shows. Grasshof under examination later stated that he thought they caught practically all transpacific messages. Here is one entry showing successful wireless communication:

December 22, 1914: "Telegram received from consul: 'Geier will transmit messages to Cormanor.'"

FALSE STORIES SPREAD TO ALARM PACIFIC SHIPPING

Such acts as those given above did not by any means constitute the range of activities of the Germans at that time. They were persistent and mischievous spreaders of propaganda designed to alarm Pacific shipping or to foment trouble between friendly nations.

In line with this policy is the story told piecemeal in the diary of a mythical Japanese expedition to Mexico. Apparently the Germans hoped to spread such stories partly by messages which would be caught by others than themselves and believed. This method, they hoped, would result in the spreading of all sorts of alarming rumors.

"JAPANESE EXPEDITION TO MEXICO" IS HOAX

The following clue to a pretended belief in a Japanese expedition to Mexico is a very patent sample of German propaganda. The government has known that much of it has gone on. One rather ridiculous feature is to be noted—that the message speaks of taking troops to Yucatan, which is not on the west coast of Mexico, but the east coast, and therefore inaccessible to troops thus carried—the reference indicating lack of geographical knowledge. Here are the entries showing how this story of a Japanese expedition was spread:

December 26, 1914: "Telegram from Washington: 'Have you any news about Japanese transport reported to be taking troops to Campeche (Yucatan)? Answer by cable.'"

December 28, 1914: "Sent the following telegram to Manila and San Francisco: 'Have you any news, etc.'

DIARY REVEALS GERMAN INTRIGUE IN HAWAII

FORM OF PAROLE USED FOR GEIER CREW; FOUND IN GRASSHOF DIARY

Copy
K 17 Geier
U. S. Naval Station, Hawaii
Honolulu, November 9, 1914.

I, ——— in his Imperial German Majesty's naval service, do hereby give my parole, not to leave the jurisdiction of the United States nor the limits set by the proper authority, until regularly released by them or exchanged by arrangement between the Government of the United States and the Government of the German Empire.

I further give my parole not to engage in any act or measure of hostility against any belligerent during the continuance of the present war, nor accept active service in them war unless regularly released by the United States of America.

This is a form of the written parole which Capt. Karl Grasshof and other officers of the Geier handed over to the navy department immediately after internment. It is a promise to the American government to observe all its laws and respect its neutrality.

The actual internment of the Geier was performed on that eventful night at midnight by Collector of the Port Malcolm A. Franklin, and the boat and crew were then turned over to the navy department. These paroles or pledges, therefore, were given to the navy department, Admiral Charles B. T. Moore, commandant. Written pledges were given by the German officers for themselves and for their men, who were required to make verbal promise through their superiors. The accompanying copy was found in Capt. Grasshof's diary. The initials of the Geier's adjutant are in the lower right hand corner. The word "them" near the end of the parole evidently means "any."

Collector Franklin recalled today that when the vessel was interned and he turned it over to the navy department Admiral Moore told Capt. Grasshof that it was then too late (it being midnight) to make out the written parole of the officers and that this would be waived until Monday. Meanwhile, the admiral said, the Geier officers should consider the parole pledge as having been made and in full effect. To this Capt. Grasshof answered that he perfectly understood the situation and the verbal parole from Saturday to Monday would be binding.

(same as above). Tell Quartermaster Kirchelsen of the China so that he can make a careful inquiry when in Japan. In case the rumor is correct answer with the word "arrived" and if it is wrong with the word "leaving."

WIRELESS IN ENGLISH— FOR PUBLIC CONSUMPTION

The message was apparently caught by the Cormanor (at Guam). This is in English for public consumption:

December 29, 1914: "Telegram from Cormanor in the evening: 'Your last telegram not understood. Please repeat same in navy code.'"

January 1, 1915: "Telegram to Cormanor: 'Made personal inquiries and found out that telegram of the 27th went forward in English!'"

Note that the following message was sent to the Consul. It refers to the possible Japanese expedition. The "quartermaster" (Kirchelsen) is mentioned and must have been known to the German consul here, in the belief of the officials investigating:

January 2, 1915: "The following telegram was received at the consulate yesterday evening: 'Following is the answer to telegram of December 28th. Wait for news of destination. Embassy has been notified directly and quartermaster instructed.'"

January 6, 1915: "Received a letter from Kirchelsen dated December 24 (his instructions regarding inquiries into Japanese troop movements were dated December 29). He told me that no preparations had been made for transporting troops."

COMMUNICATES WITH SAN FRANCISCO AND SHANGHAI

January 18, 1915: "Sent the following telegram to German consulate, San Francisco, and to Germania, Shanghai: 'A Japanese transport has been lying at anchor, outside of the harbor, since the morning of January 17.'"

January 18, 1915: "Received a telegram from Shanghai in the evening. 'Is there more than one Japanese transport there; are they army transports? What is their destination?'"

January 18, 1915: "Thereupon the following telegram was sent to Germania, Shanghai: 'For Schowalter, a Japanese transport to Angals (?) from the Caroline Islands. Has a crew of 168. Leaving in the morning, destination unknown. Is a Japanese collier with coal on board for Japanese warships. Papers state that certain Japanese warships are in the vicinity of the Hawaiian Islands.'"

(The above telegram is also sent to the consulate, San Francisco.)

January 23, 1915: "The following telegram was sent to the embassy in Washington: 'Inquiries in ——— have established the fact that no transports are going to Campeche.'"

SECRET AGENT K 17 AGAIN COMES INTO DIARY

Here Secret Agent K 17, otherwise Quartermaster Kirchelsen, again comes into the diary. Kirchelsen is understood to be a German citizen and apparently was in possession of an American passport, which again raises the point of the wide use of forged passports. The entries relating to

Kirchelsen at this point are:

January 29, 1915: "K 17 asked by wireless from the China whether his telegram has been received. Since the China will be in Tuesday, I will not answer the telegram in order to avoid compromising him unnecessarily."

February 1, 1915: "China in K 17 informed me that the Japanese have sold to the Russians all the old guns taken from the latter during the Russo-Japanese war."

February 1, 1915: "One of the Hindus sent off by Knorr left for Shanghai on the 6th. (Apparently information brought by K 17)."

February 1, 1915: "Eight thousand Japanese rifles were found buried in the ground outside of Manila. (Apparently information brought by K 17)."

February 27, 1915: "Communications from K 17: 'The crew (Chinese) of the China brought weapons on board in Ostensibly for the approaching revolt. K has the task of approaching the Chinese confidential agents in Hongkong and attempting to determine where the arms are going. The leader of the organization on the China forwarding the arms has not yet been found. The consulate at San Francisco has been advised by the following cablegram:'"

"Organizer (or leader) of the weapon handlers on board the steamship China has not yet been determined. K 17."

"Rumored that 12 English and seven Japanese were engaged in the battle at the Falkland Islands. The Japanese admiral reported to have balked at placing his fleet under English orders. During the course of the action the English reported to have requested aid from the Japanese which the latter furnished to some extent. (Japanese report)."

TAKES FLING AT COAST CUSTOMS COLLECTOR

"The customs collector in San Francisco, on his own initiative, held the two ships intended for the cruiser squadron. (He is of English origin). Complaints against Haas and the other two firms were dropped. Haas and the other firms are entering suit against the customs collector."

"Rumors in San Francisco of strained relations between Japanese and Koreans. Investigation desired. U. S. revenue cutter gone to the aid of the Asama. Crew rescued. Rumor circulating that Asama was damaged during an engagement with the German ship. Reported that the Van der Tann and a small cruiser have broken the blockade."

"A dictaphone was found in the consulate at San Francisco which apparently led to the Japanese consulate. It was discovered very soon."

"Rumored that a machine factory has been established in Germany for delivery of arms to Russia. Since U. S. government forbade the exportation of certain submarines being constructed for European nations, the export

mechanics have gone to Canada to work on a job there.

AUSTRALIAN GETS IN K 17'S WAY—TOO BAD!

"Chief Steward Morgan (Australian) is in K 17's way."

"K 17 received the last telegram from Washington to Manila."

"Schwieb (Schwiek?) has announced (or acknowledged) being a swindler."

"Booden is director of the German-Australian bank in Yokohama."

"Holstein is with the firm of Nickels & Lyon in Kobe."

March 8, 1915: "K 17 sent a wireless on the 6th saying that two Japanese transports were steering south-east. The China must have been 2400 nautical miles from here and about 1100 from Yokohama."

March 19, 1915: "China came in at noon. K 17 brings the following information:

"1. Holstein got three years confinement for shanghaiing a Japanese cowboy on the Mack (?)"

"2. Nothing particular known about the munition trade. (Mexico)."

"3. In Hongkong there are 500 Hindus, 200 officers and volunteers, besides one torpedo boat and two Japanese cruisers."

"4. K 17 was almost captured in Kobe. The first officer of the China warned him and he immediately got on board again as soon as possible. Since the Pacific Mail steamship company is apparently about to dissolve, he is going to Europe. He has American citizenship papers and reported himself to the consulate at San Francisco at the outbreak of the war."

DESPERATE ATTEMPTS TO STIR UP TROUBLE WITH U. S.

At this point in the diary appears a curious reference, showing not only an example of the desperate attempt to stir up trouble between Japan and the United States, but the fantastic yarn evolved possibly at the German embassy to do it. How the story got from Honolulu to Captain von Pappen is not stated. Probably the captain started it himself and then sent it to Honolulu:

February 20, 1915: "A letter from Boy-Ed in which he states that Captain von Pappen, military attaché, told him that since the internment an American submarine (at Honolulu), came alongside and its commander made the following remarks to the watch officer (of Geier): 'I would like to do something against the Japs outside. If we could come to some agreement. After speaking with the officer on watch at the time I reported to Boy-Ed that the report was untrue.'"

GERMANS TRY TO ESCAPE BY THE STATES

Early in 1915 the diary contains a good deal with reference to three Germans who seem to have tried to escape to the states. They are Max Pabrich, officer of the Geier, who got to the coast and was being returned, and Striebel and Geismann of the cruiser Leipzig, all being finally in-

terned with the crew of the Geier.

The entries are:

March 14, 1915: "Received a telegram from San Francisco, saying 'Pabrich was started out from there on the tenth and in case anything befell him Geismann, of Leipzig, will be passed off for him. (i. e. secretly substituted in his place).'"

"I answered by telegram as follows: 'My word of honor requires that I report the arrival of Pabrich to the admiral and also the reason he was sent back without permission from (or the knowledge of) the Geier.'"

March 16, 1915: "Tuesday the 16th Telegram from Sauerbach, with reference to my telegram of the 15th: 'Have notified the admiral of the departure of Pabrich. Report was overlooked on account of Sauerbach's absence.'"

April 9, 1915: "Consul at San Francisco stated that Striebel and N. O. (non-commissioned officer) from the Leipzig came in on a U. S. transport."

April 13: "Transport Sherman is in Striebel and Geismann on board, the latter formerly of the Leipzig."

April 17, 1915: "Decision of the navy department on the parole of the paymaster's clerk is here. They also ask if there is a man named Pabrich on board. The requested parole was sent over. Also wrote them that they had evidently mistaken the name Pabrich for Pabrich."

NEW ANGLE APPEARS IN PROPAGANDA WORK

A new angle in the propaganda work busily carried on appears in April of 1915. This related to the story of a German raid on Canada, and an entry shows how the rumor that Germans in America were to attack Canada started:

April 24, 1915: "Following telegram was received from consul, San Francisco, through consulate, Honolulu: 'Please quietly and in an inconspicuous way circulate rumors of a plan of an attack on Canada.'"

"To which was answered: 'Telegram of the 24th unintelligible. Further instructions necessary.'"

May 3, 1915: "Again asked for reply to my telegram of April 24 regarding the Canadian affair. Thereupon I received the following reply: 'The affair is settled.'"

PLANS FOR ACTION WHEN LUSITANIA WAS SUNK

None of the revelations contained in the Grasshof diary is more startlingly significant of the German attitude toward the United States than the entries about the time of the sinking of the Lusitania. They show that the German government looked forward to a possible break in diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that in Honolulu the German ship masters got ready for the contingency, preparing to disable German war and merchant ships.

The diary also refers in somewhat indefinite terms to the destruction of weapons on the Geier.

Here there comes into the diary the initials of "H.V.B." These are believed to indicate Count J. H. von Bernstorff, the German ambassador. The entries which tell the story and open up a new field for speculation as to the activities of Germans in Honolulu are as follows:

May 17, 1915: "Telegram to consul, New York: 'Do you consider it necessary to destroy all secret matter?'"

May 17, 1915: "Telegram from consul, New York: 'I request you to notify German steamers immediately to burn all secret matters relating to the naval service; also notify the Alsace in Pago Pago—Consulate.'"

"Telegram to consul in New York (Better to have sent it to attaché): 'Do you deem necessary the destruction of the entire set of machinery of the Geier?'"

[Above statement in parenthesis, is that of Grasshof:]

"Telegram from consul, New York: 'Answer to your question: No. Only destroy steamers' equipment.'"

CHANGE OF ORDERS COMES TOO LATE

Then Bernstorff instructs, and three days afterwards rescinds the order, apparently too late:

May 18, 1915: "Telegram from Bernstorff to (?) [name omitted in diary]: 'Danger of having the weapons confiscated.'"

May 21, 1915: "Telegram from Washington: 'H.V.B. Do not destroy. Answer: 'H.V.B. All destroyed on arrival of last telegram.'"

MEETS ALBERT WEHDE AT GERMAN CONSULATE

In May a name now familiar to Honolulu bobbed up in the diary: that of Albert Wehde, of Chicago. Wehde, it will be remembered, posed as a businessman and scientist in the Orient, but Uncle Sam looked into his activities with the result that a number of months ago he was arrested in Honolulu, taken to Chicago under indictment for complicity in the India conspiracy, convicted and is now imprisoned. Wehde is an American citizen and it is not clear why he should need the legitimate services of a German consul, this being noted because Grasshof refers to meeting him at the local German consulate. The entry:

May 22, 1915: "At the consulate I met a Mr. Wehde who was on his way to the Orient on business."

Here is Grasshof's note on arrival of Maverick at Hilo:

June 12, 1915: "Newspapers contained an article regarding the arrival of an unidentified steamer in Hilo."

MORE GERMAN PROPAGANDA SHOWN BY ENTRIES

Further German propaganda is shown in the following:

June 17, 1915: "Telegram from Boy-Ed: 'Rumor of submarine in the South Sea is correct. Please spread this information very carefully.'"

Then there is revealed an attempt to transfer a wireless operator from Manila to Guam or Honolulu. This has already been referred to:

August 19, 1915: "Telegram from Manila and one to Boy-Ed. Telegram from hdqts. Manila: 'May I assign, over there, one wireless operator who is now here?' (This was apparently for 'listening in' work on the Geier). Thereupon I telegraphed Boy-Ed: 'Headquarters, Manila, telegraphs: 'May I, etc.'"

August 20, 1915: "Telegram from Boy-Ed: 'Assign radio operator to Cormanor. Please attend to details.'"

August 21, 1915: "Manila telegraphs that sending of wireless operator is impracticable because it is forbidden for a German to land in Guam."

August 21, 1915: "Telegram to Manila, Germania: 'No objections to hav-

ing sent here. Necessary avoiding authorities.'"

"In the evening a telegram came from Manila asking us to secure permission from the U. S. authorities on account of the radio mate."

August 22: "Telegram to Manila: 'In my opinion the time to Sept. 3 is too short to get permission to bring in.'"

August 23, 1915: "Telegram to Manila: 'Time too short to get permission.'"

Late in 1915 occurred an incident on the Pacific Coast of which Grasshof apparently had some "inside" knowledge, the visit under secrecy of two members of the German embassy at Washington—von Pappen and Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, counselor of the embassy. This was just after von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg, counselor "those idiotic Yankees" had seen the light of day and when a cry was going up in America that he be recalled. The Grasshof diary says:

September 24, 1915: "Capt. von Pappen and Prince von Hatzfeldt-Trachenberg are making a secret (incognito) visit to San Francisco. Pappen will be reproached in that he is responsible for the letters about 'those idiotic Americans' found on Archibald. Prince Hatzfeldt belongs to the German embassy."

October 1, 1915: "Pappen and Count Hatzfeldt are in the western states."

May 18, 1915: "Instructions were issued through Ambassador Bernstorff to all German consuls in the United States to be careful in all their actions so as not to violate the neutrality laws of the United States."

HOW GEIER LISTENED IN ON U. S. MESSAGES

Examples of "listening in": The following cablegram was found in a loose sheet in the diary:

"From Kabuku to Titulla (Titulla, Samoa)."

"Nov. 25, 1915, 9:44 p. m. 'Radio IK 3F government Washington. To Govt. Naval Station, Titulla. For American Consul Apia, 16th Department, November 10. Please report full concerning the arrest of Hansen and grounds for placing the German management and plantation employees of the South Sea Islands of Hamburg, under forced administration.'"

"LANSING."

DIARY TOUCHES UPON THINGS SOCIAL AND GERMAN

Late in December, 1915, Grasshof's diary branches off from plots and evasions, and touches lightly upon things social. Apparently the German-American social evenings attracted him, for his diary contains something like an account of what happened, and here occurs the name of Jack Cleary, the naturalized Irishman whose dismissal by his employer recently created some discussion and controversy in Honolulu. Here is what the ever-ready diary records:

December 26, 1915: Record of speech made at meeting of Germans to celebrate Christmas, Phoenix Hall, December 27, 1915. Dwyer is Prof. Patrick Dwyer, teacher of languages, who had an office for some time at Dr. Schurmann's, Beretania street.

Speech: "Prof. Dwyer: 'I believe in peace. I would like to see peace. I want to see peace when the Teutonic Allies have driven the Russian Bear to the North Pole; when they have trampled on the proud Lilies of France until they are undistinguishable from the mire; when they have driven the Garibaldi Dagos into the crater of Mount Vesuvius; when they have twisted—'"

Jack Cleary (from the audience): "Again!"

Prof. Dwyer: "—and twisted—"

Jack Cleary: "Once more!"

Prof. Dwyer: "—and twisted the tail of the English Lion until his howls can be heard reverberating through the deepest dungeons of hell!"